The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4309 零百三千四號 日九十月七唐 年未辛治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1871. 一律銀 號九廿月八英 零壹 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Aug. 28, CAMBODGE, French steamer, 1,693, Champenios, Marseilles 23rd July, Port Said 30th, Aden 5th August, Galle 13th, Singapore 20th, and Saigon 25th, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Aug. 28, HONGKONG, Pern. bk., 443, F. Yriberri, Callao 28th May, Ballast.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Aug. 28, ALEXANDRA, Brit. sch., 258, Prescott, Adelaide June 20th, and Java August 10th, Sundries.—ORDER.

Aug. 28, APENRADE, North German bark, 315, Davidson, Whampoa August 26th.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Aug. 28, OWER ET JULIE, French bark, 257, Franc, Whampoa 26th August, Ballast.—GRUN & Co.

Departures.

Aug. 28, YOTTUNG, str., for Swatow.
Aug. 28, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.
Aug. 29, BLANCHE, for Macao.
Aug 29, JOHANNE, for Whampoa.
Aug. 29, UNIVERS, for Macao.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 28TH AUGUST.

Canton, for Chefoo.
Blanche, for Macao.
Sunshine, str., for Manila.
Prosperity, for Shanghai.
Edouard Raoul, for Saigon.
Johanne, for Whampoa.
Univers, for Macao.

Passengers.

Per Cambodge, str., from Marseilles, &c.—
For Hongkong.
From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Elias.
From Singapore.—1 Chinese.
From Saigon.—Messrs. M. M Joubert, Skinner and 6 Chinese.
For Shanghai.
From Marseilles.—Mr. de Balloy.
For Yokohama.
From Marseilles.—Mlle. Arnoux, Messrs. Bertoni, Reboul, Laplace, Caulet, Bertherieme, Rozier, Sini, Mouillet, 2 Europeans and 1 Japanese.
From Suez.—Messrs. Foudra, Roux and Zanetti.
From Aden.—Messrs. Montabetti, Cheynet, Botto, Velini, de Saulacqua, Mazza, Vigano and Christofi.
From Alexandria.—Mr. Armesson.

Per Alexandra, from Adelaide, &c.—
Mr. Davis and 8 Chinese.

Reports.

The British schooner *Alexandra*, from Adelaide June 20th, and Java on 10th August, reports fine weather throughout the passage.

The Peruvian bark *Hongkong*, from Callao on 28th May, reports light winds all the passage; anchored eight days outside at Pedro Blanca, through calms and currents; 90 days out.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Dates*
Ironsides,	Penarth,	Jan. 24
Avon,	Cardiff,	Feb. 18
Prince Waldemar,	Hamburg,	Mch. 24
Tony,	London,	Mch. 25
Prince Waldemar,	Cuxhaven,	Apr. 10
Tyburnia,	London,	Apr. 15
Ellen Brown,	Cardiff,	Apr. 21
Burdwan,	London,	May 3
Channel Queen,	Cardiff,	May 3
Frances,	Cuxhaven,	May 5
Aline,	Hamburg,	May 7
Birdston,	Clyde,	May 9
Frederick Warren,	Shields,	May 11
Europa,	Cardiff,	May 12
Lord Macaulay,	Cardiff,	May 23
Brookham,	London,	May 25
Una, (s)	London,	May 30
Cores,	London,	June 3
Sea Belle,	London,	June 7
Naval Brigade,	Cardiff,	June 8
Deerfoot,	Shields,	June 11
Agnes,	Cardiff,	June 14
Beemah,	London,	June 16
Rollo,	London,	June 21
Cecrope,	Cardiff,	June 29
Taffarette,	Havre,	June 30
Johanna & Willem,	Amsterdam,	June 30
Alice,	Hamburg,	July 2
Canton,	Hamburg,	July 4
Atholl, (s)	London,	July 18

Auction Sale To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Furniture, &c.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

NOW READY.

(Uniform with the Two Previous Judgments.)

THE full text of the TRIAL of KWOK-A-SING v. THE HON. J. PAUNCEFOTE.—Price 25 cents.

Also,

A few copies of CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE'S JUDGMENTS *in re* KWOK-A-SING ON HABEAS CORPUS.—Price 25 cents.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

OLLENDORFF'S SPANISH GRAMMAR.

THE Undersigned is desirous to purchase a few Copies of the above work.

J. CROBBY,
No. 6, Pottinger Street.

1w 1428 Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

WANTED by an experienced, elderly person, a situation as Housekeeper, Companion to a Lady, or an Attendant on a Lady. With good references. Address A. B. C., *Daily Press* office.

tf 1338 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW of the TYE SENG HOE.

LO KEE SENG.

6m 1399 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

HUGH PIERCY AUSTIN.

ALL Persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send them in on or before the 1st day of October, 1871, to the undersigned.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary, Administrator.

tf 816 Hongkong, 11th May, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PIKE, ESQ.

E. R. Sellios, Esq.	Wm. Lemain, Esq.
George J. Holland, Esq.	John Marks, Esq.
A. Foest, Esq.	A. D. Sassoon, Esq.
	G. F. Weller, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $4.50 per Share on which $75 have been paid, is payable on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

tf 1385 Hongkong, 14th August, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Call of Twenty-five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, was payable on the 1st day of JULY last, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 30th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.

By order of the Court of Directors.
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

tf 941 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON
(Limited).

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VON RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FREDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROCKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each; of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871.

6m 1070 June 24

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize *by first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium.

		with average	*Cos.*
From Canton	Tea,	2½ %	11%
" Macao	Silk,	2 %	11%
" Hongkong	Other Merchandize,	2½ %	11%

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.

tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

tf 1297 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

L. TRICKET & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. (Ad)

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 69.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 1051 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

Intimations.

THE
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1st JANUARY, 1863.

CAPITAL SH. TLS. 1,500,000 IN 1,000 SHARES OF TLS. 1,500 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL SH. TLS. 300,000 OR TLS. 300 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:
E. H. LAYRES, Esq., *Chairman*, Messrs. Gilman & Co.
F. PORTER, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
E. O. SMITH, Esq., Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. I. MILLER, Esq., Messrs. J. Jarvis & Co.
A. SCHIONNING, Esq., Messrs. Textor & Co.
H. G. PEMBERTON, Esq., Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Shanghai on the 1st May, 1871, and it was resolved to form a Company for a further period of three years from 1st January, 1872, to be called the "North China Insurance Company," and the Directors of the present Company 1868-71 were appointed a Provisional Committee for that purpose.

At an adjourned meeting of intending shareholders, held on 22nd May, 1871, a draft Prospectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provisional Committee proposed to reorganize the Company.

The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz.—

ONE THIRD (33⅓%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the number of shares.

Two THIRDS (66⅔%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the Net Premia contributed by each.

Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, until 30th September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.

Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Form 1872-74.)

GENTLEMEN, hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first Call of Tls. 300 per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

tf 974 Shanghai, 29th May, 1871.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS IN 1500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
GEO. CRICHTON, Esq., (The Borneo Company, Limited.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of shares.

Bankers
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

General Agents—Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

Agents in London.—
MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES & Co.,
No. 9, King William Street.

Agents—
Amoy.....Messrs. H. A. PETERSEN & Co.
Batavia.....THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Bombay.....Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Calcutta.....ATKINSON, TAYLOR & Co.
Canton.....OLIFHANT & Co.
Chefoo.....THEODSON & Co.
Chinkiang.....J. M. CARST & Co.
Foochow.....OLIPHANT & Co.
Hakodadi.....HOWELL & Co.
Hankow.....SYME & RAINROW.
Hiogo.....SMITH, BAKER & Co.
Kiukiang.....R. FRANCIS & Co.
Manila.....FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Nagasaki.....HOLME, RIDDEL & Co.
Ningpo.....J. S. HUDSON & Co.
Penang.....SANDILANDS, BUTTERY & Co.
Saigon.....A. G. HOGG & Co.
San Francisco.....WM. N. OLMSTED, Esq.
Shanghai.....Messrs. OLIPHANT & Co.
Singapore.....THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Swatow.....Messrs. DIRCKS & Co.
Tientsin.....JOHN HANNA, Esq.
Yokohama.....Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

THE Company, having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates, on and after 1st May, next.

In addition to the usual brokerage, Thirty-three and one third per centum (33⅓) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. tf 838

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

tf 1310 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, Queen's Road,

THIS DAY,
the 29th August, 1871, at 3 P.M.—

The FURNITURE of a gentleman retiring from housekeeping, comprising handsome Blackwood and Teak TABLES with Marble tops, Drawing-room CHAIRS and SOFAS, ENGRAVINGS, a PIANO by Collard and Collard, made for this climate, a MICROSCOPE; a suite of American Dining-room FURNITURE, Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE; Mappin's best quality, Table LINEN, CARPETS, RUGS, a few Valuable BOOKS, 2½ dozen Oloroso SHERRY, 3 dozen Hunt's PORT, 1½ dozen Chambertin MOUSSEUX, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1448 Hongkong, 25th August, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAPANESE WARE.

H. JURGENS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,
the 1st day of September, 1871, at 2 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

A very good assortment of JAPANESE WARE, such as CABINETS, TABLES, Work BOXES, VASES, Glove and Paper BOXES, BRONZES, TRAYS, JARS, &c.

A quantity of Children's TOYS.

A good collection of assorted GAMES.

Fine ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAPHS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1460 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Dr. Rebotham, No. 3, Seymour Terrace, on

SATURDAY,
the 2nd September, 1871, at 2 P.M.—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing-room CHAIRS, COUCHES, Marble-top TABLES, Card TABLES, Pier GLASS, Mantel-piece CLOCK and ORNAMENTS, a Cottage PIANO, FENDER and IRONS, Hearth RUGS, &c., Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, Ice CHEST, LAMPS, &c.

BEDSTEADS, Toilet TABLES and MIRRORS, WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, RUGS, &c.

A Choice Assortment of Flower POTS and PLANTS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1465 Hongkong, 29th September, 1871.

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—
4 stranded ROPE, from 7½ inches downwards.
3 " " " 2½ " "
BOLT ROPE, 5½ " " "
RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.

Ex LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY, Fine Pale,
Fine Champagne,
CLARET, Breakfast,
Dinner,
Sparling HOCK,
MOSELLE,
Still HOCK.

F. PEIL.

tf 316 Hongkong, 13th February, 1871.

A LOS SEÑORES ESPAÑOLES.

Señor, lo como en Inglés a precios muy modicos.

Address "X. Y. Z.," *Daily Press* Office.

tf 1345 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

A HANDSOME PRESTON with good, suitable for Single Horse or a Pair.

Very fine Manila CIGARS, per box or per case.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1414 Hongkong, 21st August, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three Almost-new GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 74, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Fletcher & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf 884 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NIUCHUANG LIGHTSHIP.

THE new light vessel "*Niuchuang*," having arrived at her station off the entrance of the River Liao, Yingtsze, Niuchuang, first hoisted her light on the 18th July, 1871.

The light is of the first order, Catoptric, showing a bright white light all round the horizon, elevated 40 feet above the level of the sea, and visible about 11 miles in clear weather.

When the light is lowered for trimming, ship's lanterns will be hoisted until the light is again in position. At the half-interval of time between lowering and hoisting, a blue light will be burned.

The vessel is painted red, and is furnished with a first class fogbeam, giving, in foggy weather, a blast every few seconds, which can be heard, in calm weather, about 8 miles.

The bearings of the lightship are as follows:
Tower Hill.....South 18° East.
Baised Tower.....South 47° East.
Outer Buoy.....North 64° East.

T. G. LUSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Niuchuang, 20th July, 1871. [1m 1359

Intimations.

FLOWER SEEDS,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

VEGETABLE SEEDS,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW BOOKS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SMOKERS' COMPANIONS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CARVES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BEZIQUE BOXES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

LEAF HOLDERS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TABLE DAMASK.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FOOT-BALLS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

UMBRELLAS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HATS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CARTRIDGE BELTS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CRICKET GEAR.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ELECTRO-PLATE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BUTTER.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

COMET SHERRIES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HUNT'S PORT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

AVH. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BASS'S BULK BEER.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

GUINNESS'S BULK STOUT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WHITBREAD'S BULK STOUT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BARCLAY'S BULK STOUT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SEALSKIN RUGS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

EPHEMERIS 1872.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CHEVAL GLASSES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PIER MIRRORS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BARSAC.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BURGUNDY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

MILK CORDIAL.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CRUCIBLES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

COOKING STOVES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

OATMEAL.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CASTILE SOAP.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

GAMES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SHOT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

POWDER.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FOWLING PIECES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CARTRIDGES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CARTRIDGE CASES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

MODERATOR LAMPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

KEROSINE LAMPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CRYSTAL LAMPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

COIR MATS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CORN MEAL.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DESSERT FRUITS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DESSERT SERVICES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FLOWER VASES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WALKING STICKS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Resident Agents.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN, having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAYLNS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

DENTISTRY.

V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,
HONGKONG.

tf 1219 Hongkong, 17th July, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.

tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

Intimations.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR THE ERECTION OF CHANCEL.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon on the 31st instant, from persons willing to contract for building the proposed New Chancel at St. John's Cathedral, according to Plans and Specifications which may be seen in the lobby at the private entrance of the General Post Office.

Payments will be made promptly, at the rate of 90 per cent. of the work completed.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Trustee and Treasurer to the body of Trustees.

23d 1356 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Annual General MEETING of the above Club, for the purpose of electing officers and passing accounts, &c., will be held at the Hongkong Club House, at 6.15 P.M. on FRIDAY next, the 1st September.

H. FOSS,
Hon. Secretary.

7d 1453 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, (LIMITED).

THE undersigned are prepared to receive until noon on FRIDAY, the 15th proximo, Tenders for the supply of about 130,000 cubic feet of Bilian Wood, or the same quantity of Timber in Manila Hard-wood, Ypil, and other kinds; also for about 75,000 superficial feet of 3 inch Hardwood Planking; and for various other services in connection with the New Pier and Godowns at Spring Gardens.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and proper forms of Tender obtained, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects and Civil Engineers.

7, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1871. [2td 1445

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.

19d 1457 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 15th day of September next, both days included.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

19d 1458 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 31st October next, a List of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1870, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be ascertained. Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

851 1349 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year at the rate of Five per cent. per annum will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after the 17th instant.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained from the Secretary at the office of the Company, Club Chambers, on and after THURSDAY, the 17th instant.

By order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

1m 1393 Hongkong, 15th August, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of Sixteen per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held yesterday, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY next, the 20th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1222 Hongkong, 18th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 38th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Third Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 30th June current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid after that day.

By Order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

tf 986 Hongkong, 8th June, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, Esq.
Deceased.

ALL persons having Claims against the Estate of the late JAMES BRIDGES ENDICOTT, deceased, are requested to send in the amount and particulars thereof to the undersigned, on or before the 31st day of August next, otherwise such claims cannot be admitted. All persons indebted to the said JAMES BRIDGES ENDICOTT, deceased, are requested to pay their Debts to the undersigned.

GEO. F. WELLER,
Attorney for GEO. F. HEARD, *Executor.*

tf 1390 Hongkong, 27th July, 1871.

HAWKINS'S HORSE REPOSITORY,
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

HORSES received on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, for Sale. *Also,*
Best quality of HAY, OATS, GRAM, BARLEY, and Indian CORN, for Sale.
HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.
HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.

T. E. HAWKINS,
(Late Farrier-Major, Bengal Horse Artillery).

N.B.—All Diseases of the Horse attended to.

tf 559 Hongkong, 11th August, 1871.

Intimations.

FOR MANILA *(direct)*.

THE Steamship
"SUNSHINE,"
Captain Watson, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1461 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE Barque
"HELEN BLACK,"
will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
TURNER & Co.

tf 1452 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Toppin, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1463 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late WM. B. KINNEAR, late of Foochow, deceased, are requested to send particulars thereof to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st October next, otherwise such claim will not be admitted. All persons indebted to, or holding funds or property of, the said WM. B. KINNEAR, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned.

HENRY LOWCOCK,
Attorney for GEORGE THOMAS KINNEAR,
Sole Executor.

tf 1454 Hongkong, 28th August, 1871.

LOST.

ON the 23rd inst., between the Clock Tower and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, a Lady's RING, Ruby centre with Diamond border, oblong shaped. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by applying to

G. FALCONER & Co.

1446 Hongkong, 25th August, 1871.

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE following revised Tariff to the undermentioned places will come into force on and after the 24th instant:—

HONGKONG TO—	$ c.
Alexandria	36.40
Belgium	33.00
Cairo and Suez	36.46
France	33.00
Italy	32.40
Turkey (Europe)	33.00
Java, Batavia, and Weltevreden	17.30
Stations West of Samarang	17.60
Stations East of Samarang	18.00

By order,
W. H. ALSTON,
Superintendent.

7d 1431 Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

ANY communications with our late Branch of Hongkong, or M. V. LAVOISIER, are to be directed care of J. WILLAUME, Esq., Hongkong.

DERODE, DUBOIS & Co.

1m 1398 Hongkong,

Intimations.

PROSPECTUS.

THE

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.
IN 3,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

Directors,—
WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.), *Chairman.*
HENRY LOWCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
A. MCIVER, Esq., Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
CAMILLE BERTRAND, Esq., Principal Agent of the Messageries Maritimes.
A. MCG. HEATON, Esq., (Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.)
GUSTAV VON OVERBECK, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Solicitors,—
MESSRS. CALDWELL AND BRERETON.

Temporary Office,—
No. 7, PEDDER'S HILL.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying to the very large and steadily increasing number of ships which frequent this port the best means of securing prompt dispatch in the discharging and loading of Cargo, and to secure them from the many delays, inconveniences, and risks which attend the present cargo-boat system.

A Landing Pier, alongside of which vessels may safely lie for the above purposes, has long been felt to be urgently required. The changed conditions of the carrying trade, consequent on the opening of the Suez Canal, and the extraordinary increase in the number of steamers which has already ensued, have made this requirement a necessity. The keen competition created by this traffic, and the nature of the traffic itself,—which it cannot be doubted will be further and vastly developed,—impose the utmost rapidity of dispatch on the movements of steamers, and must cause them to gladly avail of the economic accommodation it is proposed to provide.

It is proposed to construct a suitable Pier, partly covered, 1,000 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a T-head of adequate length to enable six steamers of large size, besides several smaller vessels, to simultaneously use it. It is to be built out from the Praya at Spring Gardens, from commodious premises having a water frontage of 210 feet, and a depth of 267 feet. Upon this oblong piece of ground (Lots Nos. 29, 29a, 30, and 30a), a substantial dwelling house, offices, and large godowns are now standing, all well adapted for the carrying on of the business of the Company. In addition to the above, it is proposed to erect on this site six large granite godowns, of an aggregate storage capacity of 15,000 tons, affording, with the storage capacity on the premises, a total of about 22,000 tons. Iron tramways are to be laid along the Pier and across the road, and, passing into the Company's premises through their Praya entrance, to traverse the open portions of their property between the six godowns. Three godowns being built on either side, the ground between them, measuring about 70 feet in width, will be utilized for storage, by being protected from weather by a corrugated iron roof. The tramways will be provided with iron turntables at certain points, for the more convenient shunting of the trucks plying between ship and godown.

The above large storage capacity will enable the Company to warehouse goods for those who may wish to avail of the accommodation. The Tariff rates will not be above the current ones in this Colony.

The advantages effected by the immediate proximity of safe and excellent storage for Cargo to the Pier, at which it is landed or shipped, are too obvious to call for remark, but it may be observed that not the least important of them would be the prevention of plunder, to which Cargo is subjected in the present system, and which it has hitherto been found almost impossible to suppress.

The economy of time and money to ships, shippers, and consignees will be further apparent when it is stated that the occurrence of heavy rains will not interfere to retard business.

A large steamer, with daily expenses averaging $250, is usually delayed from three to eight or nine days in unloading, and a corresponding or even greater delay is occasioned in loading; whilst by means of a Pier, her entire discharge may be effected in a single day, or at most 36 hours. These representations, based on the working of like undertakings at Singapore and Shanghai, fairly show the advantages yielded by wharfage facilities over the slowness, inconvenience, and expense of the cargo-boat system.

The above mentioned premises at Spring Gardens, which extend from the Praya to the Queen's Road,—to which it is intended their other entrance shall open—with the dwelling house, offices, godowns, and all buildings, &c., upon them, have been purchased upon reasonable and advantageous terms, for the sum of $75,000, and, by securing them, the Company has obtained possession of a most eligible property for the establishment of their undertaking.

The depth of water at low tides at the T-head of the proposed Pier will be 25 to 26 feet, and, on either side of the Pier 22 to 24 feet, amply sufficient for steamers engaged in the China trade, and for all that might run via the Suez Canal.

The original intention of building the Pier of Jarrah Jarrah timber may probably have to be abandoned by the Directors, owing to the great length of time required to procure a sufficient quantity of well seasoned wood of that description from Western Australia, while an iron screw pile Pier would be too expensive, and, also, take too long time to complete. The Directors therefore contemplate, under professional advice, to have the Pier built either of Bilian wood, said to be equal in every respect to Jarrah Jarrah timber, and procurable in unlimited quantities from Sarawak, or of the best description of Manila hard wood, which, by a simple and not expensive process of subjecting the same to the influence of creosote at a high temperature, can be effectually protected against the ravages of the sea worm as well as against rot; the expense of the Pier, as well as the time of its construction, will thereby be materially reduced, which latter it is estimated will not exceed nine months at most.

The cost of constructing the work, based upon careful calculations by Messrs. WILSON & SALWAY, will be about $100,000, or $30,000 less than a Pier of Jarrah Jarrah timber; the tramways, trucks, cranes, turntables, etc., will cause a further expenditure of about $25,000. These amounts, with the purchase of the premises, erection of additional godowns, large corrugated iron roof over the central platform, iron screw pile moorings for vessels, etc., etc., will absorb about $270,000 of the Company's Capital, leaving a balance of $30,000 to meet unforeseen outlays, preliminary and other expenses, and as a reserve in establishing the Company.

It is proposed that the Capital shall be raised by a call of $25 on allotment of shares, and the remaining $75 per share, by three instalments of $25 each, payable as follows; the second call on 1st November next, the third call on 1st January next, and the fourth call on 1st March next.

The Directors have the satisfaction to announce that their application to the Government, requesting that the necessary powers for carrying out the objects of the Company may be conferred upon them by a Public Ordinance, has been favorably received, and that the Ordinance is already in course of preparation.

The Company will start on no problematical amount of business. The majority of the agents of the principal steamship lines, and a large number of merchants to whom steamers are regularly consigned here, have expressed their readiness to support the Company, and will be glad to early avail of the manifold advantages it offers them. Fifteen per cent. of the annual tonnage of foreign sailing vessels may safely be counted on as contributory to the Company's business, and of the steam tonnage fully 20% may be relied on.

The soundness and profit of the Company's business have been calculated on the Harbour Master's Returns for the years 1869 and 1870. These Returns being made out annually, the steam entries and clearances for the past seven months are not to be obtained with precision, but, the opinion entertained at the Harbour Master's Office by those whose special duty consists in recording the movements of vessels, is that the steam tonnage has increased 100% on that of the corresponding period of 1870, and that this result is almost entirely attributable to the effects of the Suez Canal.

Taking the above estimates as to the probable amount of business likely to accrue to the Company, and the Tariff rates at present in force at Shanghai and Singapore as a guide, it may be assumed that the nett earnings of the Company will not be less than 25 per cent. per annum.

It is impossible to foresee to what extent, or at what rate, the increase in steam tonnage will continue; that its growth will be rapidly progressive cannot be questioned. In that increase the need for quick dispatch is rendered of yet more imperative necessity, and must ensure to the proposed Company a corresponding and certain increase of vastly remunerative business.

The Company having been Registered under the Companies Ordinance, 1865, and a large number of shares privately subscribed for, the Directors are prepared to receive applications for remaining shares not yet disposed of until the 31st day of August next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Hongkong, 1871.

To the Directors of the HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN, hereby request that you will allot to ..... Shares in the above Company, and.....agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to .....and ..... agree to pay the First Call of Dollars Twenty-five per Share, ten days after allotment, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association, whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Blank forms of Application for Shares may be had at the Temporary office of the Company, No. 7, Pedder's Hill. 1442

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th July, at Llandugwudd Church, Cardiganshire, by the Rev. David Lewis, M.A., the vicar, WILLIAM HANDYSIDE TAPP, of Her Majesty's Consular Service, Shanghai, grandson of the late Major-General Tapp, Political Agent, Simla, India, to ELISABETH BANSON, second daughter of the late John Hudson, Esq., of Hull.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Monday morning at 10.10, and the last messengers left the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 29TH, 1871.

By what general rule can one come to a conclusion as to whether any given man "knows" any given language? This is a question which ought to be fairly and definitely answered by those who deal with the important subject of jury-lists in this Colony. How may you decide whether a man "knows" the English language, or whether he is sufficiently ignorant of it to excuse him from serving on an English jury? A great many absurdities arise in a community of mixed nationality such as this, from the want of anything like a definition of the term "knowledge of English." We are not aware on what principle (in this respect) the jury-list in Hongkong is drawn up. Is it on the principle of Selection, or on that of Omission, or on a principle compounded of these two? Are only those *known* to be English-speaking people selected, or are all who are *probably* so placed on the list and only omitted on proof of the contrary? Is a man *prima facie* an English-speaking man, and does he remain so until he proves the contrary, or is a man *prima facie* ignorant of the English language, and does he thus remain until the contrary can be shewn against him?

But the next question is: What is meant by "knowing" English? To illustrate this, one only requires to sit in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction for a few hours. A scene like the following will frequently reward one's patience. The learned judge has asked a question which occupies some time in explaining to the Chinese witness, and at last growing impatient of the delay, he puts the question to the Chinaman directly:—"Did you go to Kowloon?" or, something equally simple. The witness, at last understanding something, says "Yes," in most unquestionable English. The judge in surprise turns to the interpreter and says, "Why I thought you told me he did not understand English." The interpreter replies that the man knows some English, and the learned judge observes that this will save a great deal of time. But it was in a moment of great simplicity that the judge asked the first question. It is very difficult for Mr. BALL to keep his words under a good yard in length with corresponding weight and volume. So the next question is a relapse: "Was it impossible for you under all the circumstances of your position to examine the surrounding localities for a more convenient landing-place?" Well, our Chinaman is never at a loss; of course he does not understand a fourth part of the question, but he guesses at its purport, and blurts out, "Yes: no can—have got too muchee large win; no can walkee go that shore: makee broke that boat." The Hon. Mr. BALL is here as much at a loss as the Chinaman was, before, and of course the services of the interpreter are recalled into requisition.

This is a mild illustration of what we wish to enforce, viz.: that no one seems to attach a definite meaning to the term "knowledge of English." If a Chinaman can say "Yes, no can walkee," he is immediately said to know English, and if a Chinaman cannot grasp the meaning of "an obvious and unconditional surrender of rights and privileges" he is again adjudged ignorant of English. Now there are many jurors of various nationalities on our present list who know English in the sense of being able to express themselves in broken terms, and of understanding simple words and ordinary phrases, but who do not know English in the sense of being confident of understanding, say, a learned counsel's speech, or a learned judge's charge. Possibly they may understand the evidence, but if so, they are exceptionally lucky, for it is sometimes interpreted in such an extraordinary manner that the profoundest student of English literature would be able to make nothing of it: it resembles no language ancient or modern, and is certainly a good deal more like Sanskrit (to those who do not habitually converse in that language) than like English. Still these semi-English-speaking jurors are supposed to understand all this—not only the complex constructions in which the learned address them, but also the more complex non-constructions employed by those whom Fate and an all-wise Government appoint as interpreters to our Courts. Small wonder if some comical results follow these comical modes of procedure. If you will put a man on a jury who cannot understand what takes place, you must expect to find after the verdict that he is ignorant of the enquiry on which he has pronounced. This is a pleasant dilemma to be placed in! The thing has occurred frequently in the Coroner's Court, and would occur at nearly every Criminal Sessions but for the larger number of jurors there empanelled, rendering enquiry into the opinion of each individual juror very rarely necessary. Everyone nods his head or winks, and the foreman delivers the verdict. These are things that ought to be looked into. Some exceptions to the general smoothness of judicial matters are to be looked for, but that smoothness itself is probably merely superficial. We believe that if two jurors out of every seven were closely questioned as to what this or that witness or the judge said, they would be found to have a very dim notion indeed on the subject, simply from ignorance of the language. We do not hold with Mr. BALL that every one is in duty bound to know English, and therefore, we should be loth to punish a man for his ignorance by keeping him in Court all day unnecessarily. But we do hold that no one ought to sit on a jury who does not understand English *well*, and that every juror ought to be tested for this qualification, or if that be impracticable, that none but persons born and brought up as Englishmen and amongst English people should be selected as jurors.

In the *Lanercost* and *Volga* collision case, the damages have been assessed by the Registrar and merchants, and $6,680 are awarded to the claimants, owners of the *Lanercost*. They had claimed $8,000.

Of the eight non-English jurors called yesterday, only one declared himself unable to speak English. He was ordered to sit in Court and learn. This gentleman's first lesson appeared to give him great satisfaction.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

The following jurors served yesterday, Messrs. A. Jorge, C. M. Chaves, J. C. Kruse, J. Gomes, S. H. David, J. A. Coulter, and A. L. G. Pereira.

CARGO-BOAT ROBBERY.

Four prisoners, named Chun Ahe, Chun Acheong, Cheung-tet-fui, and Chun Ahee, had been committed for trial on the above charge, the third being admitted to bail. At the opening of the Court this third prisoner did not appear, and an order was made forfeiting his bail. The remaining three having pleaded, the jury being sworn, and the case for the Crown being partly opened, the missing man made his appearance.

Upon this the case began again, the prisoners pleaded, the jury was sworn, and Mr. Hayllar, who in the absence of the third prisoner appeared for the rest, now appeared for the first three and not for the fourth. Mr. Hayllar stated that he had been first instructed (by Mr. Francis) for the first, second, and third prisoners; subsequently he had received a brief from Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton for the fourth, but he was obliged to return this, as it was inconsistent with the defence of the third. The fourth prisoner, therefore, was now undefended by counsel.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing 25 cases of spirits in a cargo-boat belonging to Messrs. J. S. Hook, Son & Co., and also to that of receiving them, knowing them to have been stolen.

The Attorney-General opened the case, stating that the ship *Melbek* was being discharged last month by Messrs. Hook, and on the 20th their cargo-boat No. 7 was alongside the vessel, receiving cargo from her. The chief-mate, Mr. Braithwaite, was delivering the cargo and entering the packages in a book. He noticed 25 cases on deck marked I in a diamond, H. These were ready to be delivered, but the mate (had) occasion to go below at this moment, and he left directions with another officer to take charge, while he was away. When the chief-mate returned he saw these cases in the cargo-boat, but owing to the accidental circumstance of his going below, he forgot to enter them in his book. The boat left the side, and a day or two afterwards the cases in question were found to be missing. On the 24th July, Mr. Collaço, clerk at Messrs. Hook's office, was walking at 7 a.m. past the Canton steamer wharf. The question of the missing cases being fresh in his memory, he was astonished to see some coolies carrying some 25 cases which bore the very mark that the lost cases bore. They were carrying them from the westward, and behind the coolies were walking the first and second prisoners. Now the first prisoner was the master of cargo-boat No. 7, and the second was a boatman belonging to it. Mr. Collaço went up to these men and asked them where they got the cases, and they told him they got them from No. 145, Praya West. He immediately gave them in charge to an Indian policeman, and one of the coolies then said in presence of the first and second prisoners that they got the cases from a house near the Gas-works. Mr. Collaço then went to No. 145, which is near the Gas-works, and there he found the third prisoner. A conversation took place in presence of the first and second prisoners. The third prisoner at first denied that he had had any liquor, but afterwards said he had got it from the Kin-loong shop, and produced the document which he said he had received with it. It was an invoice of 25 cases of foreign spirits per *Pes*-on passage-boat, addressed to the Yun-hing hong, Macao; by the Kin-loong hong. The third prisoner then guided Mr. Collaço to No. 76, Bonham Strand, a shop in which the police afterwards found numerous papers, bearing the name of Kin-loong. Here they found the fourth prisoner and an old woman. The third prisoner pointed out the fourth, saying that the latter had given him the whisky. The fourth prisoner denied it, upon which the document was produced, and the old woman immediately seized it and tore it in three pieces. Mr. Collaço, however, recovered the pieces. The first, second, and third prisoners were then taken to the police station, and the magistrate subsequently directed the arrest of the fourth. He was not found in the shop, but was apparently evading pursuit.

Mr. Collaço gave evidence as to these facts, and further stated that he knew the fourth prisoner, having seen him, occasionally of late years. In cross-examination by Mr. Hayllar, he said Alook, the tally-man of No. 7 cargo-boat, had run away.

Mr. Braithwaite's deposition was then read, the *Melbrek* it was stated, having left Hongkong. That of the officer, who saw the cases put into the cargo-boat was also read.

The other evidence necessary to support the facts stated by the Attorney-General was then produced. Mr. Collaço, recalled by the Court, said there had been no claim against Mr. Hook to his knowledge in respect of the 25 cases of whisky. Inspector Stroud said he had searched No. 76, Bonham Strand, under a search warrant, and had found certain documents (produced), letters addressed to the Kin-loong shop. These he had not mentioned in his first return to the warrant. When he found out the whereabouts of the fourth prisoner, whom he was seeking, he drew the pen through that return and made another. After the Inspector had been examined, he made a communication to the Attorney-General, who thereupon stated to the Court that he was now aware for the first time that a number of documents were found on the fourth prisoner when brought to the station. He had no idea what they were, and had never heard of them before. These documents were handed to the assistant interpreter to be translated. A Chinese constable, No. 51, related how he arrested the fourth prisoner. After pursuing a boat which was pulling towards Sowkwan, he landed after the fourth prisoner had landed from the boat which he was pursuing. He caught him taking refuge in a shed.

At this point Mr. Brereton appeared to represent the fourth prisoner.

Inspector Stroud, recalled, put in the various documents. Mr. Chun-tai-kwong was then called to translate the documents in the witness-box. Of those found on the fourth prisoner, one was a debit note against the Kin-loong shop dated the 18th June, 1871, for 12 balls opium, 7 ts. 126.8.4, bought of the Sing-wo shop. The others did not contain the name of Kin-loong. One of those found in the house in Bonham Strand contained the following words: "The enclosed important letter to be taken to Hongkong, old salt fish street (Bonham-strand-west) to be delivered to Kin-loong, Chun-hee, who resides over the Kwang-cheong-yune opium shop, on the third floor."

Mr. Hayllar then addressed the jury for the first, second, and third prisoners. The evidence against the first, he said, was merely that he had engaged coolies to go to a shop on the Praya and bring away the cases which had been deposited there. The second joined him at Toong-man-lane, and it would seem that the goods had been placed on the ground before he came up. As to the third, evidence was that he denied at first that any liquor had been on the premises, whilst afterwards he told the whole truth. As to the first prisoner, there was no doubt that while the goods were in carriage from the ship to shore, he was the owner of them in a certain sense, but there was an officer on board the boat who was entirely responsible for their safe delivery, namely, the tally-man, Alook, who had disappeared, and was undoubtedly the guilty man. He it was who associated from the order received from the chief mate the accidental omission of the cases. Still, if the theft was committed on the boat the first and second prisoners would have known it; but it was probably committed on shore, and therefore when the goods were no longer under the control of the first prisoner. The probable story was that Alook told the first prisoner to get the goods back quietly to Hook's, which looked more likely when it was considered that he was found bringing the goods East, and for to the eastward of the point from which the Macao passage-boats started. There was, moreover, no obliteration of the marks on the cases. He did not say the first prisoner was right in not telling Mr. Hook, but Chinaman-like he thought to screen all parties by acting as he did. The second prisoner could not be connected with the robbery by his accidental appearance on the scene at Toong-man-lane. The denial by the third prisoner was not evidence of such knowledge as the law required to convict him. He found himself in a mess, and said what was not true. Otherwise he was straightforward enough. He produced the order, shewing that he had received the goods for conveyance to be sent on board the *Pin*-on boat. He received them from a respectable shop in the way of business, and they were taken away next morning. The third prisoner had an excellent character for upwards of ten years, and he would proceed to call witnesses to his character.

Three or four shop-keepers were called accordingly.

Mr. Brereton then addressed the jury on behalf of the fourth prisoner. He said there was not a particle of evidence upon which to convict the man. The only way to do it was on the statement of the third prisoner, to whom the liquor had been traced. The third prisoner said he received it from the fourth, and produced an order received with it. But it was strange that there was no delivery order produced. Surely that was more necessary than the one he produced, but it appeared they were delivered without an order. What was more natural than that his wife fearing the charge brought against her husband should hurriedly seize and tear the document? It never occurred to the police to arrest the fourth prisoner until some days afterwards. It was very natural he should try to escape then, knowing that his house had been searched, and believing that, as in China, apprehension and conviction were nearly synonymous. As to the chop found on some of the documents, he said that was not the fourth prisoner's chop. He was in business as Kin-loong many years ago, and then had a different chop bearing the same characters. Of late years, he had had no occasion to use a chop.

Ng-nun-kwan, assistant manager of the Tak-mee hong, was then called. He said he had known the fourth prisoner 18 years ago. He was a merchant and commission agent, and since then he had employed him as a broker. He bore a good character. He formerly had a chop Kin-loong. (Identifies one on a document produced by Mr. Brereton.) He had not used it to witness's knowledge of late years. He had now no chop at all, as he had been a broker for a number of years.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General.—I knew his chop 18 years ago, and recognise this after that interval.

By the Court.—Many people still call the prisoner Kin-loong.

Re-examined by Mr. Brereton.—There is another Kin-loong-hong in Bonham Strand. The characters are the same.

Mr. D. R. Caldwell corroborated most of the above facts regarding the fourth prisoner.

The Hon. C. C. Smith produced the Hong Register, shewing that there was a hong in Bonham Strand registered on the 7th February, 1870, as Kin-loong, this was No. 93. There was also a shop at 81, Bonham Strand, West, registered as Kwong-chong-yune, in which according to the register one Chun-Ahee occupied the third floor.

The learned judge then summed up the evidence, reading it over at length.

The jury unanimously found the first and second prisoners guilty of the robbery, and the third and fourth of receiving.

His Lordship said he should sentence the prisoners who committed the robbery more leniently than those who received the goods, for this reason, that if there were not persons ready to receive goods knowing them to be stolen there would be less likelihood of theft being committed. The first and second prisoners were sentenced each to two years' hard labour, and the third and fourth to three years' penal servitude each.

Mr. Hook stated, through the Attorney-General, that he had constantly seen the third prisoner hanging about his boats, and that he recognised him as soon as he was arrested. The Attorney-General thought it might be satisfactory to the jury to know this.

THE SHAN-SIK-FAN CASE.

Sentence was passed on the prisoners convicted of riotous conduct.

His Lordship said that there was probably no crime which differed so much in intensity according to its object, and the means used to carry out that object, than the crime of riot. Therefore he must consider the effect intended to be produced in the present case. A man was charged at the magistracy, and the case was dismissed, and the prisoners in order to contravene the provisions of the law attacked him with stones, bamboos, and bamboos. The object was to wreak their vengeance on the man and but for the courageous conduct of one policeman, and the interposition of Mr. Meuke and Mr. Field, the man's life would probably have been sacrificed, in which case, they would have been there on a charge not of riot, but of murder. These atrocities were not to be permitted, Sir (the learned judge) did not remember any information to have been filed for riot before once he had been in the Colony, but he would take care that so far as it was in his power, it should never be filed again. The sentence upon each of the prisoners would be imprisonment for four calender months, and that during that time he be twice flogged with the regulation instrument, receiving 20 stripes each time. Their crime was one of violence, which he was happy to say in this colony brought their case within the cognisance of the law.

The sessions were then closed.

A man in Louisville advertises "thinks you can throw out of a fourth story window without injury."

A Tennessee orator eulogizing Washington, exclaims: "His mind had a powerful grasp of the future; if ever a man was non compos mentis, Washington was that man."

A western paper describes a letter of Horace Greeley's as looking "as if somebody had smashed a bottle of ink on it, and tried to wipe it off with a curry-comb."

A little Boston girl joyfully assured her mother that she had found out where they made horses—"she had seen a man in a shop just finishing one of them, for he was nailing on his last foot."

An old gentleman of eighty married a young wife, and in due course of time was presented with a son. On the day of christening, the nurse handed young master about, with the usual exclamation that he was "the very image of his papa." "Very like, indeed," said a lady, "he has no teeth."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

28th August.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Fifteen "suspicious characters" were brought up by Wong-a-yune, Chinese police sergeant, in virtue of a warrant issued by the Captain Superintendent of Police. One of them was the man who was brought up on remand on frequent occasions on suspicion of being the murderer of the late Mr. Holworthy. Some pothooks, ropes, about 80 Japanese daggers, an iron wrench, and some pistol bullets were found in the house when they were taken. Nine of them were recognised by Mr. Grey, warden of the Gaol, as old inmates of that establishment. At the request of the Captain Superintendent, the case was remanded to this day (29th).

ROBBERY.

Fung-a-tim, a coolie to Frickel & Co., charged one Lin-a-you with stealing his jacket. Complainant saw defendant coming from his room yesterday morning, whilst he was in the house sweeping; he at once seized him, when he knelt down and begged to be released. Complainant told him he could not do so, as he had lost several articles before.

Defendant's statement was that he was only passing along the street when he was caught. He had nothing to do with the jacket, he had only been a few months in the Colony. Sent to gaol for four months with hard labor.

SERVANTS LEAVING THEIR CHARGE.

Leung-a-yow, a cook's mate, living at the Hon. Mr. Ryrie's, in Arbuthnot Road, was charged by Captain Deane with having a pass not belonging to him. He stated he got the loan of it from another, who also stated he got it from another, the rightful owner. Discharged.

STEALING A JACKET.

Quan-a-kit was sent to gaol for three months with hard labour, for stealing a jacket, value 50 cents, in Lascar Road. Defendant stated he picked up the jacket, he did not want to steal it, it was not worth stealing.

GAMBLING IN THE STREETS.

Hap-a-sing was fined $3 for gambling in the street in West Point. Not having the money to pay, he was sent to gaol for fourteen days.

OBSTRUCTION.

Tsang-a-wun, a hawker, was fined 25 cents, or one day's imprisonment, and Mak-a-shing, also a hawker, was fined 50 cents, or two days' imprisonment, for causing obstructions with their baskets in the Queen's Road. Both paid their fines.

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

Tsang-a-loo, a hawker, and Ying-a-sow, also a hawker, were charged with breaking a jade-stone ring on a woman's arm at West Point, in a little disturbance over a few cash. First defendant fined 50 cents, in default, one day's imprisonment. First and second defendants to find security in $20 each, to be of good behaviour for one month. Both went to gaol.

CHILD FLOGGING.

A child of diminutive size threw herself on the protection of the court this morning, apparently having been beaten very severely by some old woman; a summons was issued accordingly to bring up the said old woman.

A DISHONEST POLICEMAN.

Shek Goolah, P.C. No. 194, on Saturday last obtained change of a $5 note from a money-changer, and took same to his station, rolled them in paper, and placed them in the chest. He then went down to the cook-house to prepare supper, and six and nine up again. On coming up he met defendant, Abdool Karreem, No. 421, also a police constable, coming down, and asked him if he would go for a walk; he answered "No," as he had no money, and went away. He strolled about the room and watched, and a short time after he noticed the piece of paper on the floor close to his chest, in which he had rolled up his dollars. Judging something was wrong, he went to his pillow for the key, and finding it there, opened the chest, but the dollars were gone. There had been no one else but the defendant in the room. Complainant went to the European sergeant, William Williams, and reported the affair to him, who, it appears, had seen the defendant in the room by himself a short time before, and asked where he was. It was ascertained he had gone out. Williams at once sent out in pursuit for him, and went out himself. They found the defendant near the Circus. Williams took him to the Central Station. He was searched, and $2.30 were found on him. The dollars were examined, and found to be two of the dollars stolen from P.C. No. 194. They had the money-changer's stamp on them. The money-changer was in Court, and he swore to the dollars as two he had given to an Indian in change on Saturday. He had only change 1 one note that day, and that was to an Indian policeman.

The magistrate considered the case clearly proved, and sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour.

The prisoner on his way to gaol threatened to cut the heads of the Indians who gave evidence. His case will be brought before the presiding magistrate again just before the expiration of his sentence.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

THE OPIUM CASE.

This case, remanded from the 21st and 23rd, was brought forward again to-day. The case having failed through, the defendants were discharged; but the opium was confiscated and delivered to the opium farmer, under the provisions of the Ordinance.

THE CHINESE DESPATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I notice, in this morning's paper the reply made by "P." to my letter. I shall not be lengthy, but confine myself to the second part of it, and I may state that I write again merely with the view of correcting some misunderstandings which have crept into the minds of Europeans concerning the Chinese circular.

My friend "P." wants to be practical, and asks why the Catholic Priests who exercise such an immense moral influence as to be able to prevent a serious rebellion in Ireland cannot prevent the much smaller disturbances which occur in China. The reason is obvious. Because China is in Asia and Ireland in Europe. I think this is a very practical reason. The Catholic Bishops in Ireland have the support of the Magistracy, who are very upright, sincere, just men; while in China the mandarins are faithless, anti-foreign people who are the unjust promoters and supporters of all the disturbances against the Christians and Missionaries. This is the groundwork of all the mistakes the English policy committed in China, that is, in losing, dealing with Chinese as if they were Europeans, and considering them as good and as civilized as Western nations. This was the mistake of Kuringamie, the result of which was, as Mr. Lay says at Tientsin, the Chinese circular and all the other recent disturbances. The Chinese circular is a tissue of misrepresentations, and it would be easy enough to refute it, and make it into a Missionary complaining of the interesting injustice and cruelty of the Mandarins and literati. The falsehoods which were systematically and officially uttered by Chung-how, and the part which it is admitted was taken by the Mandarins in the lamentable affair of Tientsin, which obliged Mr. Wade entirely to retract his good opinion of the Chinese, should have opened the eyes of Europeans, and put an end to the false and injurious way of judging the Chinese, and their Government by a European standard.

My friend "P." suggests as an example of the action of the Catholic Bishops, a proclamation issued in Ireland, and the facts attending it. The case referred to was an exception, which every one admits, and cannot in any way detract from the good and praiseworthy exertions of the Catholic Bishops in Ireland towards putting down the disturbances. But with regard to China—and I am a little familiar with what is going on—I will relate what the Missionaries do when a fresh proclamation is issued. Wherever there is a Consul, the Missionaries cannot have any direct communication with the Mandarins; but must, according to the regulations refer the matter to the Consul. If he is an active man, the matter is put right, and no disturbance takes place; but if he is inactive, as Mr. Lay justly reproached Mr. Fontanier with being, disturbances and massacres take place. Where there is no Consul, as at Nankin, proceedings very similar to those at Tientsin have taken place; but at Nankin, though the city is turbulent, and has the disadvantage of being the seat of the examinations, the Missionaries were able to settle the matter, and no disturbance took place.

My friend "P." in the concluding portion of his letter, says: "The antipathy to the Catholic Missionaries may be unjust, but it is so powerful that I do not think it would be for the interest of any nation with a stake in the commerce of the country to attempt to stem its tide." With my friend "P.'s" permission I openly deny the epithet "powerful." I know a friend who was two years ago in the interior of China, and passed through eight provinces, but did not find the least sign of any antipathy on the part of the Chinese people to the Catholic Missionaries. On the contrary, he being a Catholic Missionary and bound to the Missionary stations opened to him the gates of cities, and was a more powerful means of protection than the passport which he had, and which was never asked for. Of course, if you believe the false statements of the Chinese circular, you will be justified in concluding that we had better leave China altogether; but although the Chinese abound in words and falsehood they can hardly adduce any facts to give even a *vraisemblance* to their assertions, and none, which will establish their truth. I will put a question to your correspondent: Suppose the antipathy now spoken of were against the merchants residing at the ports—as it will be if the Chinese have their own way with regard to the Missionaries—would your correspondent suggest to the European Powers not to stem the tide, because, although it is not just, it is powerful?

I trust I have not been too long in this communication, but I confess, Mr. Editor, that I could write a volume on this subject.

Yours faithfully,
JUSTICE.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1871.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Cambodje*, Captain Champenois, from Marseilles 23rd July, via Suez Canal; Aden; and Galle, Singapore 20th August and Saigon 25th, with the French mail, arrived here last night. The *Straits Time*s contains the following telegrams:—

Reuter's Telegrams.

BOMBAY, 5th August.

Further particulars of the collision between *Pecho* and *Dionea* show both steamers badly damaged. The *Pecho* has returned to Marseilles, having a hole fourteen feet long through her plates.

The *Dionea's* cargo is undamaged and the vessel patched up at Aden. A Bond has been signed by both Captains for £10,000, pending the trial which is agreed to take place in England.

LONDON, 14th August, Morning.

The French Budget Committee have taxed all imports 3 per cent. except wheat, Coal, and those articles already overtaxed.

LONDON, 15th August.

A Gun-cotton factory at Stowmarket has exploded; 27 persons killed; 57 injured.

LONDON, 16th August, Afternoon.

The prospects of the Harvest are favorable.

LONDON, 17th August.

The Commons have adopted the amendments proposed by the Lords in the Army Bill.

(From the "Ceylon Observer.")

LONDON, 5th August.

Dr. Dollinger has been elected Rector of Munich University.

Dr. Jones has been elected President of the Wesleyan Conference.

Obituary.—Dean Mansel; the Bishop of Mauritius; Mr. Sidell and Lord Ashbrook.

LONDON, 7th August.

The Ballot Bill has passed through the Committee of the House of Commons.

A serious disturbance took place at the Phœnix Park, Dublin, where an association of the Amnesty of Fenians endeavored to hold a meeting, notwithstanding the prohibition of the police. The police acted with severity; several hundreds were wounded. The meeting was prevented and order re-established.

LONDON, 7th August.

The loss of H. M.'s *Megæra* is to be discussed to-night in both Houses of Parliament.

Provisions have been sent to the crew. The vessel leaked.

Royalty has left Ireland.

The Army Bill has passed the House of Lords.

An angry altercation has taken place between M. Thiers and the Assembly.

The Communist trials have commenced.

LONDON, 8th August.

In the debate in the House of Commons regarding the loss of the troopship *Megæra*, a full enquiry has been promised.

LONDON, 9th August.

The Duke of Argyll opened Cooper's Hill College on Saturday.

The S.S. *Hibernia*, *Edinburgh*, and *Investigator*, with the Australian cable on board, sailed last week.

LATE TELEGRAM.

A telegram to the following effect has been received:—

LONDON, August 25, 1871.

Parliament is prorogued. The Queen in her speech expresses special satisfaction at the present American relations, and trusts that the rules concerted for the proper guidance of the maritime conditions (?) will obtain general recognition amongst Foreign Powers. Her Majesty fully relies on America for cordially and seriously executing the subsidiary arrangements of the Treaty.

France has signified her desire to modify the Treaty of Commerce with England, and desires to meet all views as far as possible.

The speech concludes by stating that the revival of trade, and the satisfactory state of the revenue, are subjects of congratulation.

THE TREATY REVISION.

Annexed is the despatch from the North German Minister and of the Russian Minister on the measures proposed by Sir Rutherford Alcock. It will be seen that the latter is fully of opinion that the right of inland residence should be conceded:—

(Translation.)

TACHIENLOU, August 18th, 1868.

My dear Colleague and Doyen,—

In sending you herewith the various documents in which Sir Rutherford Alcock has communicated to us the result of his negotiations with the Chinese Government in regard to the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, I hasten to inform you of the impression I have received from the perusal of those documents, in accordance with the wish expressed by our British colleague.

But before proceeding to an examination of the different questions that present themselves in regard to this matter, I must first remind you that if the Treaty concluded in 1861 between Prussia and the other German States of the one part, and China of the other, it was stipulated that there should be an interval of ten years complete, dating from the day of the exchange of the ratification, before the revision of the Treaty, so that the States interested in the matter should not be called upon to sanction any changes whatever, whether in the Tariff, or in the general Commercial Regulations, until the expiration of that period of ten years, that is to say, in 1872. Therefore, while taking an active part in the negotiations between Great Britain and China in regard to the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, the German States cannot and ought not to renounce the right to ask in their turn in 1872 for the changes they may deem necessary to claim; they ought, in my opinion, the less to renounce this right that that year promises to be more favourable than the present moment for obtaining important concessions, owing to the changes which will then have taken place in the highest spheres of the Government, as well as in the spirit and opinions of the population. This very natural reservation will moreover be shared, I am convinced, by the other Governments which have concluded Treaties with China, and I might perhaps have abstained from calling attention to it, if the last passage of the Chinese Memorandum, conceived in these terms:—"We must communicate with the other foreign Representatives at Peking, in order that the arrangement concluded between us may be made general;"—did not give reason to think that, in the opinion of the Chinese Ministers, the adhesion of the other Governments to the arrangements existing between China and Great Britain would of necessity include the renunciation on their side of all further revision at the dates fixed by the various Treaties. If such was the intention of the Yamen, it would constitute a condition which could not be accepted, and the other Governments, in that case, would have no choice but to claim simply, under the most-favoured-nation clause, all the advantages actually obtained by Great Britain, and to wait the time fixed for the revision of their respective Treaties. If the occasion arises, I shall consider it a duty not to allow the

Tariff and the plan of doubling the taxes on tea and silk. In any case I must declare myself incompetent to decide this matter at present by a decisive opinion.

In submitting to you these observations, my dear colleague, and in praying you to communicate them to our colleagues, it only remains for me to add that I shall hasten to report to my Government in the same sense, and that in the meantime I am quite ready to assist, as far as I am able, and with the restrictions pointed out above, and which are imposed on me by the nature of things, in the establishment of a preliminary understanding with regard to the revision of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. I thought it useless here to enter again into a discussion of the questions which would necessitate radical changes in the political state and the administration of China, inasmuch as the exchange of opinions which has hitherto taken place in regard thereto has shown a complete identity in the views of our colleagues, and the conviction that we all hold, that the present moment is not a favourable one for bringing them forward.

Receive, &c.
(Signed) RENFUES.

(*Translation.*)

KUANG-SHAN-SZE, August 26th, 1868.

My dear Colleague,—

The Minister of France having given you a direct answer on the subject of your letter of the 5th instant, and of the Chinese Memorandum thereto annexed, I hasten to place in your hands the communication of our Prussian colleague, adding at the same time my own views.

But before entering on the question, allow me to express to you my profound gratitude for the obliging communication which you make to us on the result which has been attained by the Mixed Commission which you have established in conjunction with the Tsung-li Yamen. I had scarcely hoped that the Chinese Ministry would agree to the modifications and concessions enumerated in the documents which you have had the goodness to communicate to us; but, notwithstanding, I doubt whether they will satisfy foreign commerce, of which the requirements are often exaggerated.

The tendency to place native traders on the same footing as foreign traders is very just, and one can but encourage the Chinese Government to advance in this direction, advantageous to everybody.

One of the principal points demanded by foreign commerce is right of residence in the interior. I think, also, that this is the only remedy against the abuses of the Custom-houses and barriers in the interior. Since foreigners are allowed to travel in the interior I do not see why they should not be allowed to purchase there the products of the country for exportation, and to sell the products of the country for exportation, and to sell imported foreign products. I willingly admit that the Chinese Government need not allow individuals who are not subject to their jurisdiction to purchase property beyond the ports open to trade; but I consider that foreign traders might be allowed, without serious inconvenience, to make purchases of goods in the place of production, for export, on paying the transit dues fixed for the purpose. The same as regards imported goods. It is not fair to prevent the foreign trader who has paid transit dues from taking his goods to the places where he thinks he can sell them more easily.

It would, therefore, be desirable that the Chinese Government should allow foreigners to have depots for their goods in such places as they may deem advisable, either in the places of production or in the places where the great fairs are held. The trader is obliged, whilst he is making purchases, to place the goods somewhere; in the same manner whilst buying foreign goods, he must have some place to deposit them. As he cannot possess property beyond the limits of the ports open to trade, he must necessarily hire warehouses, which already places him at a disadvantage, compared to the Chinese traders, who, besides being able to have better warehouses, is enabled to hire them more advantageously, and, moreover, open shops and sell by retail—not only foreign goods, but also the products of the country, the sale of which, by foreigners, might be prohibited.

I will even go further; I will say that we might renounce provisionally the established right of transit, and consent to pay the duties exacted at each barrier, or internal Custom station, provided that the rate of the tax should have been previously, and a year in advance, made known to the Consul and to the public. This measure would also be a check against the annoyances to which the Chinese traders themselves might be subjected by the petty mandarins of the Customs barriers.

As regards the difficulty which the right of extorritoriality enjoyed by foreigners presents to the Chinese Government, I think it would be possible to designate cases in which the local authorities of the country might arrest a stranger, and have him sent to the nearest Consulate, or even put seals on the merchandize, and forward the matter immediately to the Consul, as in the preceding case. These serious cases not being numerous, it would not be difficult to establish a plan of action.

The permission to foreign sailing-vessels to navigate the waters of the interior is doubtless a great concession on the part of the Chinese Government; but, in order that it may be of advantage to foreigners, they ought at least to be allowed to have small tugs on the great lakes, seeing that would make up for the slowness of transport, of which they might complain.

There is yet another question which I do not sufficiently understand. It is the proposal of the Tsung-li Yamén to double the duties on tea and silk in return for some other reductions in the Tariff.

Among the articles of exportation tea and silk occupy the most important places. I can understand that the forced exportation of silk might cause injury to native manufacturers, and that they wish in this manner to encourage that last branch of industry; but tea comes under quite opposite conditions, and it would be to the direct advantage of this country to encourage its production and exportation. The tea which is exported from China represents an article not used by the natives; therefore it is a product for exportation only. Moreover, the the duties on tea are considerable without this, much more even than 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if there is anything to modify in the sense desired by the Tsung-li Yamen, it would rather be to class teas in several categories according to their value, seeing that now the qualities of yellow and green tea of great value pay the same duties as black tea, which is very inferior to them.

These, my dear colleague, are the principal points which would complete, to my idea, the work of the Mixed Commission above mentioned in the beginning of this letter. I think that they are essential, and that they would ensure, more or less, the execution of the commercial spirit of the Treaties.

As regards the Memorandum of the Tsung-li Yamén, of which you have obligingly sent us a copy, I have only two remarks of little importance to make.

In Article VII, instead of leaving as a temporary deposit a sum equivalent to the duties of transit, that, conformably with what is done in other cases, the merchant might deposit good security for the required value; and, further on, the delay of three months named for the deposit made at the barrier or Custom-house, appears to me insufficient.

Receive, &c.
(Signed) A. VLANGALY.

THE SHAPE OF THE WORLD.

It will doubtless be remembered that some little time ago a discussion arose as to the shape of the planet we inhabit. One gentleman, Mr. Hampden, declared it was perfectly flat, while another gentleman, Mr. Alfred Wallace, took the popular view of the question, and maintained that it was round. The difference of opinion led to a wager of £500 and to certain experiments, which resulted in the world being pronounced to be round and the advocate to the flat theory losing his bet. So far as the public were concerned, here the matter ended—to them it mattered little whether the surface they tread for so short a time was round or flat, so long as they could gain a firm foothold and make their way on it. But like many other arguments this discussion has led to a row, and Mr. John Hampden has been charged before the Stratford magistrates with writing a threatening letter to Mr. Wallace menacing his life. After hearing the evidence, the bench ordered the flat champion to find two sureties in £50 each, and himself in £100, to keep the peace. Not being able to find the required securities, Mr. Hampden was sent to prison. It is to be hoped that he will not remain there long, and that when he comes out he will leave Mr. Wallace alone, not only because he is, as was stated in the evidence, "President of the Entomological Society," but also because it is not fair to hold him responsible for the shape of the earth. It is not his fault that we have an antipodes; still it is often difficult at the present time to ascertain whether we are standing on our heads or our heels.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Courage without discretion is like a ram with horns on both ends—he will bar more fights on hand than he can do justice to.—*Josh Billings.*

When yu find a man who is very solicitus about the welfare ov everybody, yu kan safely put him down as one who is hunting for a misfortune.—*Josh Billings.*

According to the *Liberte*, 1,500 women have been sent to Cayenne without trial. A further batch of 2,500 had previously been despatched. The *Liberte* says many of these women appeared in a state of great discouragement. Several had attempted suicide.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 28TH, EVENING.

There has not been much change in the position of the drug market. Patna has been placed at $675 to $677½, on credit, for ready cargo, against $650 to $652½ on time 8th sales to arrive, with more sellers than buyers; Benares, $630 to $632½; Malwa, $655 cash, $660 on credit, for first quality.

AUGUST 29TH, MORNING.

No change at present.

Bank shares have further risen, and are still on the rise, old have changed hands at 56 to 57 per cent. for cash, 62 per cent. for end of December, 64 per cent. end of January, and 71 per cent. end of June; now at 53½ to 54 per cent. cash, and 59 to 60 for end of December. Steam-boats are steady at 37½ per cent. for cash; and 38½ per cent. for end of September. In Fire shares Hongkongs are quiet at $370, Chinas are in demand at $67 to $68, and Victorias $63 to $64. There are a few small sellers of Dock shares at 22½ per cent. discount for cash. Nothing doing in Sugar or Hotel.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3½ to 4/3¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/4 to 4/4½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/4½ to 4/4¾
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/2¾

ON NEW YORK—
Private, 5 months' sight ..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight 72½
Bank, 15 days' sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—56 to 57 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—54 to 55 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,300 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,300 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 90 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company—$70 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$370 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$67 to $68 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$64 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—22½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—37½ to 38 per cent. prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 51 per share premium.

China, Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—20 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent premium, nominal.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$19 per share discount.

SALES ON AUGUST 28TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $2.03, by Hopshing to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 500 piculs, at $2.10, by Hopshing to Hongkong merchant.

White Sugar, 500 piculs, at $5.12, by Kwongfook-wo to travelling merchant.

Mushrooms, 20 piculs, at $26.50, by Kwongfook-wo to travelling merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 26 bales, at $15.75, by Parsee merchant to Tak-cui.

Bombay Cotton, 38 bales, at $15.00, by Parsee merchant to Kwong-hong.

Saigon Rice, 7,000 piculs, at $2.04, by Kwong-wing-shun to Kwong-hong.

T-Cloth, 7lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $2.12, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Calcutta Cotton, 100 bales, at $14.25, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 54 bales, at $15.75, by Parsee merchant to Kin-sam.

Mangrove Bark, 120 piculs, at $1.02, by Kin-fung to Fatshan merchant.

White Wax, 4 pieces, at $92.00, by Kin-fung to travelling merchant.

Notices of Firms.

WE have established a Branch of our firm at Shanghai.

Mr. CHARLES VOGEL and Mr. THEODORE SCHNEIDER are authorized to sign our name here and in China.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1m 1305 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. SAML. WYLLYS POMEROY, JR., and Mr. JNO. M. FORBES, JR., have been admitted partners in our firm.

RUSSELL & Co.

3m 1213 China, July 1st, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FELDBRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorized to sign our firm from this date.

BIELEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.

J. SMITH & Co.

tf 1410 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

THE Undersigned have to-day established at this place a GENERAL COMMISSION and AGENCY BUSINESS, in connection with a Steam Rice-Mill, under the style and firm of

WINDSOR, REDLICH & Co.
DANIEL T. WINDSOR.
ALEXIS REDLICH.

Bangkok, Siam, 15th August, 1871. [3m 1388

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,
COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 *F. Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $2.00
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Sarpedon (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about the 29th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sumatra	John Mullin	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Joseph Clark	Carver	Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Nancy	Mangat	Hongkong	N. Kessowjee & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Luzon (str.)	Tremoya	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	M. Lopez	Uriarte	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sunshine (str.)	Watson	Hongkong	Douglas Laprik & Co.	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
SAIGON AND BANGKOK	Luzon (str.)	C. C. Williams	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	On the 31st instant.
YOKOHAMA	Godavery (str.)	Fosche	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Phase (str.)	Varangot	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
Do.	Acantha (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NINGPO AND SHANGHAI	Chu-Kiang (str.)	J. Hogg	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
FOOCHOW	Helen Black		Hongkong	Turner & Co	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Toppin	Hongkong	Douglas Laprik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

Respectfully announce that in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.

SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot.
NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS,
PLAIDS and CAMLETS.
JACKETS,
Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin.
The various CLANS on all Wool SHAWLS.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS,
Embroidered Lace COLLARS and CUFFS, the most approved styles.
In the Juvenile and Ladies' HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING will be found some special lines.
Gents. Wool HOSIERY,
SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, PANTS
CRIMEANS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS and VESTS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
DRESSING GOWNS

Tailoring under the Superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Lounge COATS, Office do., Walking do., Visiting do., Dress SUITS, Light Texture OVERCOATS, } From the best English manufacturers.

Making to order, TWEED SUITS at very low prices.

The FURNISHING we have confidence in recommending that good value will be obtained.

Brussels & Tapesty CARPETS.
Velvet Pile CARPETS.
A few made up Squares and Sofa CARPETS.
OIL CLOTH for Halls, Passages, Stairs, &c.
Coir MATTING and MATS.
All Wool REPS and DAMASKS, for Curtains.
TABLE CLOTHS, a large assortment.
The Eider Down QUILT.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.

SAYLE & Co.

Ex S. S. "Priam."

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.
Billiard CLOTH.
Gentlemen's Twill SHIRTS, (new styles.)
WRISTBANDS.
A large parcel of Black SILKS, bought very cheap.
Muslin trimmed and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.
Gold CORD.
UMBRELLAS.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE 6 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Plotting MACHINE,
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
One Vertical DRILL,
One Donkey PUMP.
For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DOUX.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.

AMONTILLADO, ... per qr. Cask $140.
Superior SHERRY, ... per do. ... $105.
do. do. ... per 1 doz. Case $9½.
Pale SHERRY, ... per 1 do. ... $7.
Superior MEDOC, ... per 1 do. ... $5½.
Superior ST. JULIEN, per 1 do. ... $9.
Choice PORT, per 1 doz. Case, $9, pints $10.
Hennessy's BRANDY, * $61, V.O. $11.
Martinon's Do., * $61, ** $71, *** $9.

REYNOLDS & Co.
1, Wyndham St., Hongkong. [tf 1300

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

From scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in extenso. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate effectively with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Belted Will," "Cornucia," "Ambassador," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in hogsheads and hilderkins.
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different seals.
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AVH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved.
PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
PRIME DANISH BUTTER, in 7 lbs. Tins.
Sill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kegs.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
VANILLA BEANS.
TEYSSONNEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown, and pink.*

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from $3.50 upwards.
Chateau LAFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynand FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE,

Ex "Sarpedon," "Ajax," "Yangtsze," and Pacific Mail.

SPLENDID WINES.
OILMAN'S STORES, in great variety.
American BUTTER, in Bottle.
" CHEESE, by the lb.
York HAMS, Kilderkins BASS'S ALE, ROPE, CANVAS, Copper Regulation Side LIGHTS.
&c., &c., &c.

Apply to

PEARCE, GALL & Co.,
Praya,
Opposite the Canton Steamers' Wharf.

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th August, 1871.

FOR SALE.

Ex Str. "Bernard," just arrived.

RUSS. CIGARRETTES, "La Ferme."
Real Havanna CIGARS, in ¼, ½, ¾ boxes.
Also,
English and American SNUFF and SMOKING TOBACCO.
FINEST CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
Cavite and Manila
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c. &c.

J. C. KRUSE,
Queen's Road, No. 10.

tf 1013 Hongkong, 15th June, 1871.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET. (Red Seal).

Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.

G. DUROST & Co.

3m 835 Hongkong, 31st May, 1871.

WATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 " "
" PORT " 2 " "
" CLARET " 1 " "

BIELEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

REAL Havana CIGARS.
Superior Manila and Cavite CIGARS, in boxes of 100 and 500.
Manila CHEROOTS.
Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1189 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY,

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chrome-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK,

also of the

VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS,
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA,

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the List of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Amoy.
" RUDGE & Co., Foochow.
" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.

THAT large and productive piece of Ground attached to "PERSEPOLIS," Bonham Road West, has been in cultivation as a Vegetable Garden, with Gardener's quarters, and Water laid on. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
47, *Wyndham Street.*

1m 1962 Hongkong, 10th August, 1871.

TO LET.

THAT Spacious and Substantial Block of BUILDINGS, situated in the corner of Elgin and Shelley Street, the property of CLUB LUSITANO DE HONGKONG LIMITED, comprising a large and elegant Ball Room, Dining, Card and Drawing Rooms, 2 Billiard Rooms, 12 Bed Rooms, Library, Office, Bath Rooms, Stables, Outhouses, &c., with a fine Theatre attached. Gas and Water laid throughout, tastefully furnished with all the necessary appurtenances, including 3 good Billiard Tables, a Concert Piano, Plate, Glass, and Crockery Ware, &c., suitable for a Family Residence, a Hotel, or Club.

For further particulars, apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

1m 1344 Hongkong, 7th August, 1871.

TO LET.

With possession on the 1st August next.

THE HOUSE, No. 6, on Pedder's Hill; and HOUSE, No. 9, in Seymour Terrace.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 1244 Hongkong, 21st July, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867

TO LET,

With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glenseskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

For particulars, apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the Junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.

Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.

tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf 70 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.

(*With possession on 1st January, 1871.*)

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKS, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on.

Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CHU-KIANG,"

J. Hogg, Master, will be despatched TO-DAY, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M., as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

2d 1459 Hongkong, 28th August, 1871.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POST FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer

"GODAVERY,"

Capt. Fosche, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA (*Direct*), TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock A.M.

O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

1443 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer

"PHASE,"

Capt. Varangot, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI (*Direct*) TO-MORROW, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock A.M.

O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

1444 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

FOR SAIGON AND BANGKOK.

THE American Steamer

"LUZON,"

C. C. Williams, Commander, will leave for the above ports on the 31st instant. No correspondence will be received by the agents or on board.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

2d 1455 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI *via* NINGPO.

(*Taking cargo at through rates to* HANKOW).

THE U. S. N. Company's Chartered Steamer

"ACANTHA,"

will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1456 Hongkong, 28th August, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

"LUZON,"

Tremoya, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1312 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL,

Calling at SINGAPORE, *and taking Cargo, to be transhipped at* PORT SAID, *for the principal* PORTS *in the* MEDITERRANEAN *at through rates.*

THE O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship

"SARPEDON,"

will be dispatched on or about 29th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

5d 1434 Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

FOR BOMBAY (*direct*).

THE French Barque

"NANCY,"

Capt. Mangat, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

N. KESSOWJEE & Co.

1m 1314 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship

"SUMATRA,"

Capt. John Mullin, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1413 Hongkong, 21st August, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish 3-masted schooner

"M. LOPEZ,"

Captain Uriarte, will have quick despatch to the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1374 Hongkong, 12th August, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship

"JOSEPH CLARK,"

Captain Carver, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1181 Hongkong, 12th July, 1871.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, AND OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ELLORA*," Captain J. C. BABOT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on FRIDAY, the 1st September, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie until 4 P.M., and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 31st instant.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding a goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S.S. "*AMERICA*," Captain WARSAW, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on TUESDAY, the 12th of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*AMERICA*" will be due at San Francisco October 17th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Tea and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 12th, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA.
(Successor to REDMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sold Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 22, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great

Extracts.

My Ancestor.

My ancestor—'twas ages, please,
Ere swells of Norman blood
Could boast of genealogic trees;
They were not e'en in bud!—
My ancestor he owned a tree, broad-boughed, and strong, and high,
What peer can boast an ancestor more highly-born than I?

He valued money not a jot,
Of rank he took no heed;
But daily food by labour got
His family to feed.
For no one did he friendship feign. He never told a lie,
What peer can boast an ancestor more finely-bred than I?

He did not care about French cooks;
But chiefly lived on fruit;
He never read improper books,
At law ne'er had a suit;
His loving spouse no chignon wore; she did not paint or die,
What peer can boast of ancestors more virtuous than I?

'Tis true that he had pointed ears,
Was hairy, wore a tail;
He went on all-fours it appears,
And trees was wont to scale;
(He sprang—so Darwin says—from an Ascidian, by the bye)
Well, who can boast an ancestor more wonderful than I?—*Fun.*

Hours in a Library.

No. II.—LORD CHESTERFIELD.

(*London Society—Continued.*)

Meanwhile, however little he may have cared for the veneering of Christian phraseology, his sincerity in the substance of his preaching is unmistakeable. His political career explains his point of view. He was, in the first place, an illustration in a different department of life of the profound maxim which Mr. Disraeli has recently adopted from Balzac—that critics are authors who have failed. He was just one of those second-rate men who compensate themselves for not being first-rate by arrogating to themselves an enormous amount of worldly wisdom. He had acquired a whole store of maxims by explaining his own failures to his own satisfaction. He knew the secret of every political manœuvre of his time, and conveniently forgot that his amazing penetration was generally a little too late for practical use. He had failed, characteristically enough, in the House of Commons (so it is said), because some irreverent member had persisted in mimicking his rather affected mode of speech as soon as he sat down. The House of Commons was then, no more than now, above the vulgarity of open laughter, and even relished wit bordering on a practical joke. The death of his father—which he appears to have regarded as in all respects a most welcome event—raised him to the House of Lords. In that more congenial and polished assembly, his eloquence, rivalling, so his complacent biographer assures us, that of Demosthenes, made him sufficiently dangerous to be civilly shelved. He possessed just the right qualifications for being kicked upstairs. Twice he was despatched to try the effect of his graceful manners on the Dutch, and to be deprived of any chance of trying them in places nearer to the great centre of influence. Afterwards, he was sent, on the same principle, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In the last office he won, and seems to have deserved, considerable credit as a liberal and sensible statesman. Unluckily, he returned to be Secretary of State, and, finding himself to be a cipher in the presence of colleagues whom he heartily despised, he retired into private life, and played with all due earnestness that character of dignified retirement of which his great idol, Lord Bolingbroke, had set him the example. Whether in this case, too, the grapes were sour, or whether he really preferred raising melons and buying pictures to joining in political intrigues, must remain uncertain. Probably he was more or less, sincere, as his deafness put senatorial success, beyond his power, and, therefore, perhaps beyond his will. His only public appearance was on reforming the Calendar; and he tells with unconcealed delight how on this occasion, the graces of his manner enabled him to eclipse the profound mathematician, Lord Macclesfield, and to delude the House of Peers into the belief that he understood all about intercalary years and Julian periods.

It was from this vantage-ground of accumulated experience that he poured his moral reflections into the ears of his unworthy lout of a son. He had known all the literary and political lights of his day; he had lived in courts, and met foreign statesmen in diplomatic warfare. If his success had not been triumphant, it had been sufficiently great to allow him to attribute his shortcomings to any cause but his own weakness. Measured indeed, by the standard of his contemporaries, there were not above two or three who could fairly compete with him in actual achievements. No wonder if, in all sincerity, he believed that he could accomplish the difficult task of not merely administering advice which should contain the very quintessence of all political wisdom, but of actually transfusing that wisdom into the head of his clumsy pupil. The delusion, we may remark in passing, was in one sense curious. That Lord Chesterfield should wish to make a silk purse of a sow's ear (if we may venture to use one of those proverbs which he never quotes without a perceptible shudder), was natural enough. Yet he, of all men, should have known that the way to produce the transformation was not to preach it in downright terms. Advising an awkward man to be elegant is like cramming a bear with sweetmeats in order to change him into a lap-dog. You may diminish his courage, but the bear will be a bear to the end of his days. Lord Chesterfield had doubtless acted on sounder principles in his diplomatic days, and advised his Dutchmen to go north, in the hope that they might perhaps be diverted one point of the compass from due south. But whilst indoctrinating his son, he either forgot his cunning, or, perhaps, was too intent upon using his eloquence to think of its effect. Nothing is so terribly disconcerting as to be requested to talk naturally when you are already in the agonies of bashfulness. We sympathize keenly with the wretched young Stanhope entering the room of a fine lady, feeling that his sword was getting between his legs, and with that terrible eye fixed upon him in the background, and noting down every awkward trick as a deadly sin. Nay, the wretched youth was told, for his further encouragement, that his father had spies in every direction who would report upon his behaviour, and doubtless felt at times that shudder which overtakes the youthful orator when the whole room seems to be roofed and walled with converging eyes. There is something really touching about the old gentleman's mixture of simplicity, shrewdness, and vanity. It evidently never occurred to him that his morality is not absolutely identical with the loftiest Christianity; or that he had not found the very last word of political philosophy; or that such wisdom can be rained even upon the most ungrateful soil without bearing fruit a thousand-fold. He was a most ardent admirer of his own wit, wisdom, and experience; and he really loved his boy with equal sincerity; nay, when the ungrateful youth left behind him, on his premature death, a previously unmentioned widow and children, Lord Chesterfield, was virtuous enough to forgive them for existing. With a blindness which is half touching and half absurd, he goes on year after year making his regular weekly exhortation to worship the Graces, till we wonder that parental affection can stand the repetition or filial affection the consumption of the dose. Lord Chesterfield was fond of sneering, at college pedants, and in his time there was some excuse for the practice; yet, even then, a college pedant might have explained to him that the way to make lads industrious or clever is not to bombard them incessantly with moral platitudes. Yet there is something pathetic about the queer incongruity of the proceeding. It is one of those contrasts which would have delighted a true humourist. This love of his son is the one sweet spring of natural affection in the father's uncommonly stony bosom. It half softens us towards him, as Falstaff's genuine love of Prince Hal reconciles us to that hoary old sinner; or we may compare it, more accurately, to the fondness which our modern Chesterfield, Major Pendennis, shows for his nephew, especially when he displays it by trying to make the young man his accomplice in disgraceful extortion. The cynical battered old statesman has yet a genuine love for his stupid son, and, with the best intentions, bestows his doses of worldly wisdom upon him, and hopes against hope that they will be effectual, just as a tender mother exhausts herself in cares for her best beloved child, the fool of the family.

The Influence of Sex on Crime.

(*Examiner.*)

In England, the proportion of suicides and criminals is nearly the same, the males thrice exceeding the females in both cases. As might be expected, the proportion between the sexes is more equalised when the crime does not require physical strength. Thus in France forty-three out of a hundred poisoners were women. This is strongly in favour of the fair sex; for poisoning is the mode of destruction they must almost necessarily resort to, and, like vitriol-throwing, might almost be confined to women.

Men, it appears, are more addicted to crime, and they begin sooner. Criminal precocity is more common among boys than girls. The French statistics show that, out of 1,000 criminals, boys under 21 are 179, and girls under 21 are 145. The difference is not great, and may, perhaps, be explained by the fact that boys are, as a rule, thrown upon the world at an earlier age than girls. It would hardly be safe to say that boys show more inherent depravity. They are, of course, more difficult to control, just as strong and vigorous boys are more difficult to manage than weak ones. A curious fact shows this. In France parents have the privilege of taking ungovernable children before a magistrate, and of having them sent to prison for disobedience. Nearly twice as many boys as girls require this severity, the exact numbers being 62 to 38 in the hundred. This shows that, while boys are far more unmanageable than girls, they are scarcely at all more prone to crime.

The effect of the system of protection applied to women is seen when they are left alone to provide for their families. Out of 1,000 women convicted of crime, 100 are widows; while out of 1,000 men, only 34 are widowers. It must, however, be observed that the number of widows is twice as great as the number of widowers, and the true proportion would therefore be 100 to 68. The fact is the more striking when compared with the proportion of married men and women convicted. About six times as many married men as women are found guilty of crime. It would thus appear that in crime, as in other pursuits, the brunt of the contest is borne by the husband; and, when that resource is no longer open, the wife must steal on her own account. An argument has been made out of that fact of a more sentimental kind. It is said; "Look to the statistics of marriage, and you will find that the sanctifying influence of that institution is six times more efficacious on women. There you find proof of their superior susceptibility to moral influences." This conclusion is seductive, but it has no foundation. If the paucity of married women in the ranks of criminals were due to the elevating influences of matrimony on their character, the effect of it should not disappear when their visible means of support was withdrawn. Rather, we have in this an example of the well-known fact that any class in distress contributes largely to swell the ranks of crime.

One of the favourite opinions about women, is that they are either better or worse than men; there is no middle course. The French statistics somewhat discredit this opinion. In regard to the minor offences, women relapse about as often as men; but in the more serious crimes, a second conviction is less common with women. In France it would appear that men relapse about two and a half times more frequently than women. But the English statistics yield a curious result. If we compare men and women convicted twice, thrice, four, or five times, the palm of criminal persistence must be awarded to the men. It is the same until ten convictions are reached, and then, strange to say, the number of women convicted more than ten times is thrice as great as that of men. After they reach a certain depth of degradation women seem to be quite beyond recovery, but only a few go so far. Does this small number give rise to the opinion as to the incorrigible nature of women, when once they go wrong? Has a small number of affirmative instances blinded people to the far greater number of negative instances? It may be so; but, at all events, it is quite clear that women after a fall are not less amenable to reforming influences than men, if we make the doubtful exception of a small number of ten times convicted criminals.

The proverbial slipperiness of statistics prevents our drawing any sure conclusion from such facts as we have indicated. There can be no question that, under existing circumstances, women are less troublesome to the police than men; but whether this is due to their social position or to the inherent tendency of their nature, it is, of course, impossible to say. The aristocracy seldom contribute any of their members to our gaols; at rare intervals a barrister may be found in the dock; but we do not attribute the rarity of crime in those classes to any natural moral superiority of aristocrats or barristers, as opposed to workmen; we attribute the difference to the circumstances of their life. Whether a similar explanation applies in the case of women, it is unnecessary to decide, for no practical question requires the solution of so difficult a problem. As we may grant women political rights without nicely ascertaining their intellectual capacity, so in morals sound rules can be ascertained without slavishly following all the sinuosities of the female heart.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317. Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITEWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE, DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES, A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT, *Superintendent.*

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong. Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May3

ORIENTAL HOTEL, BILLIARD ROOMS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.

Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

THE above Hotel is now open for the reception of Visitors to this Port, and every comfort will be ensured to Patrons visiting this establishment. *A table d'hôte* at the undermentioned hours, when the viands provided will leave Patrons nothing to desire:—

Breakfast, from 9 to 11 A.M.
Tiffin, „ 1 „ 3 P.M.
Dinner, „ 7 „ 9 P.M.

Refreshments can be obtained at all hours.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.

French, Spanish, Italian and German Spoken.

tf 1200 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.

MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A-1 SAILING VESSELS.

OVERLAND RAILROAD.

Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents,*
Hongkong and Shanghai.

tf 970

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANÇAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.
And with the CIE FRANÇAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927. Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $30,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 „ ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 6 „ ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents, 4, Praya.*

tf 1563 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms, to the extent of $10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Above 1 month } 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding ..... 3 „ ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 6 „ ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1821.

And empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLIPHANT & Co.

tf 2317. Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company*

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¼ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 „ „

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months 1 do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ¼ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¼ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ¼ per cent.
Not exceeding ..... 1 month ½ per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding ..... 3 „ ¼ „
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 6 „ ½ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1463 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are proposed to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 8th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Business Announcements.

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by W. H. BELL, *Daily Press* Office, AND Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*

ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, Resident British Minister at Jeddo. 4to. pp. 41, sewed 10s.

ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii. and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1868. 5s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 580, cloth £1 11s. 6d.

BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 6 and 368, cloth. 6s.

BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.

CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Phonétique de la Langue Chinoise. Par L. M. Callery. Two volumes 8vo. Macao, 1841. £3 3s.

CURTIUS.—Proeve eener Japansche Spraakkunst van Mr. J. H. Donker Curtius, Nederlandsch Commissaris in Japan, &c. Toegelicht door Dr. J. Hoffman, uitgegeven op last van zyne Excellentie den Minister van Kolonien. Large 8vo. pp. xvi. and 220. Leyden, 1857. £1 10s.

CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4to. pp. 82, bound, calf. London, 1825. 12s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 3, 11; XV. 1, 5, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 5, 9, 11.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. Foolscap 8vo. cloth, pp. 72. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese. An attempt to trace the connection of the Chinese with Western nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. 8vo. 8vo., pp. 80, cloth. London, 1868. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of the Old Philosopher, Lau-Tze. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. cloth pp. xx. and 69. London, 1868. 2s. 6d.

DARBY.—Guide des armées alliées en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances en trois langues, Français, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1859 5s.

DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc., etc. 8vo. (pp. xxxii. and 376, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (2 copies)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo. pp. viii. and 330, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken language; with lists of common words and phrases, and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 4s.

GRADUATED READING, comprising a circle of knowledge in 300 lessons. (Chinese and English). Graduation I. Second edition, improved 8vo., 50 sheets. (The first edition appeared in 1856.) Hongkong, 1864. 3s. 6d.

HOFFMANN.—A Japanese Grammar. By J. J. Hoffmann, Phil. Doc., member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c., &c. Published by command of His Majesty's Minister for Colonial affairs. Royal 8vo. pp. x. and 350, sewed. Leiden, 1868.

HUDSON.—Important considerations relative to English Translations, in reply to the proposal for a new version of the sacred scriptures into the Chinese language. By Th. H. Hudson. 8vo. Shanghai, 1866. 9s.

HERNISZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, for the use of Americans and Chinese in California and elsewhere. By Stanislas Hernisz. Square 8vo., pp. 97a, sewed.—10s. 6d. The Chinese Characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on steel, and cast into moveable types, by Mr. Marcellin Legrand, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They are used by most of the missions to China.

HEPBURN.—A Japanese and English Dictionary, with an English and Japanese index. By J. C. Hepburn, A.M., M.D. Imperial 8vo., pp. xii. and 560 and 132, cloth. Shanghai, 1867. £3 3s.

HYACINTHE.—Russo-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

JAPANESE DICTIONARY.—A pocket dictionary of the English and Japanese languages. Second and revised edition. Published by Hodgkiss Masuzaky (the first edition being published by Hon. Tateknawa). Oblong 4to., pp. ii. and 998, cloth, red. 4to. 1866. £3 3s.

JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. I. June, 1858. 8vo., Shanghai, 1858. (5 copies) each 6s.

JOURNAL of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. II. May, 1859. (10 copies) each 10s.

ditto, ditto, New Series, No. I, December, 1864 (7 copies) each 10s.

ditto, ditto, New Series, No. II, December, 1865 (16 copies) each 10s.

JULIEN.—San-Tzen-King. Trium litterarum libri a Wang-Po-Hoen sub finem XIII. Saeculi compositus sinicum textum adjecta, 216 elegantes fabulas et latinam versio. Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1864. 9s. 6d.

JULIEN.—Thsien-Tzen-Wen. Le livre de mille mots le plus ancien livre élémentaire des Chinois, publié en Chinois avec une double traduction et des notes par Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1864. 5s.

JULIEN.—Exercices pratiques d'analyse de syntaxe et de lexigraphie Chinoise. Par Stanislas Julien. 8vo., pp. xxiii. and 270. Paris, 1869.

JU-KIAO-LI, ou les 2 cousines, Roman Chinois, traduit par Abel-Rémusat, 4 Vols. Cr. 8vo. Paris 1826.

KIDD.—Catalogue of the Chinese Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By the Rev. S. Kidd. 8vo. pp. 68, sewed. 1s.

LANCIOT.—Chinese and English Phrase Book, with the Chinese pronunciation indicated in English, specially adapted for the use of merchants, travellers, and families. By Emond Lanciot. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo. pp. 88, sewed. San Francisco, 1867. 4s.

LEGGE.—The Life and Teachings of Confucius, with Explanatory Notes. By James Legge, D.D. Reprinted for General Readers from the Author's work, "The Chinese Classics," with the original Text. Crown 8vo., cloth, pp. vi. and 330. 10s. 6d.

LEGGE.—The Chinese Classics. With a translation, Critical and Exegetical Notes, Prolegomena and Copious Indexes. By James Legge, D.D., of the London Missionary Society. In seven vols. Vol. I. containing Confucian Analects, the Great Learning, and the Doctrine of the Mean. 8vo. pp. 533, cloth. £2 2s. —Vol. II., containing the Works of Mencius. 8vo. pp. 494, cloth. £2 2s.—Vol. III. Part I. containing the First Part of the Shoo-King, or the Books of T'ang, the Books of Yu, the Books of Hea, the Books of Shang, and the Prolegomena. Royal 8vo. pp. viii. and 280, cloth. £2 2s.—Vol. III., Part II., containing the Fifth Part of the Shoo-King, or the Books of Chow, and the Indexes. Royal 8vo. pp. 281—736, cloth £2 2s.

LIGGINS.—One thousand familiar phrases in English and Japanese. By the Rev. John Liggins, for several years a missionary in China and Japan. Second edition, 8vo., pp. 60, sewed. New York, 1867.

LAUTERBACH.—Méprises Singulières de quelques Dialogues par W. Lauterbach. 8vo. Paris 1827. 1s. 6d.

LANGDON.—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection now exhibiting at St. George Place, Hyde Park Corner; with condensed accounts of the genius, government, history, etc., of the Celestial Empire. By W. B. Langdon, 8vo., cloth. London, 1846. 1s. 6d.

MARTIN.—The Analytical Reader; a short method for learning to read and write Chinese. By the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D. And a vocabulary of two thousand frequent characters, with their most common significations, and the sounds of the Peking dialect, 4to., pp. iv. 142 and 55. Half bound. Shanghai, 1863. 35s.

MACGOWAN.—A collection of phrases in the Shanghai dialect, systematically arranged. By the Rev. John Macgowan. 8vo., pp. viii. and 184, sewed. Shanghai, 1862. £1 8s. 6d.

MEDHURST.—Dictionary of the Favorlang dialect of the Formosan language. By Gilbertus Happart. Translated from the transactions of the Batavian Literary Society, by W. H. Medhurst. 13mo. pp. 234. Batavia, 1840. 7s. 6d.

MARSHMAN.—The works of Confucius, containing the original text, with a Translation. Vol. I, all ever publ. 4to., pp. 736, bound. Serampore, 1809. £3 3s.

MEDHURST.—On the true meaning of the word Shin, as exhibited in the quotations adduced under that word in the Chinese imperial thesaurus, called the Pei-wan-yun-fou. Translated by W. H. Medhurst. 8vo. Shanghai, 1840. 5s.

PAGES.—Dictionnaire Japonais-Français Contenant:—1. La transcription des mots et exemples Japonais.
2. Les caractères Japonais.
3. L'interprétation.
Traduit du Dictionnaire Japonais.—Portugais, composé par les Missionaries de la Compagnie de Jésus et imprimé en 1630 à Nagasaki, et revue sur la traduction Espagnole du même ouvrage, publié par Léon Pagès. Livraison I. pp. 200. Paris. 1863. 12s. 6d.

MEDHURST.—Chinese Dialogues, Questions, and Familiar Sentences, literally translated into English, with a view to promote commercial intercourse and assist beginners in the Language. By the late W. H. Medhurst, D.D. A new and enlarged edition. 8vo. pp. 228. 18s.

MORRISON.—A View of China for Philological Purposes, containing a sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion, and Customs. By the Rev. R. Morrison. 4vo., Macao, 1817, bound, calf. £1 7s.

MORRISON.—A View of China for Philological Purposes, containing a sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion, and Customs. By the Rev. R. Morrison. 4vo., Macao, 1817, bound, calf. £1 7s.

PREMARE.—Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ, Auctore P. Prem